The Latest News By Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun.

The War Westward.

THOMAS'S ARMY IN MOTION.

A New Campaign Commenced.

FROM SAVANNAH DIRECT.

How the City is Governed. IMPORTANT MEETING OF CITIZENS.

Significant Southern News. * REBS" GETTING DESPERATE

Anything Better Than "Yankee" Rule.

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Pope's Reply to the Rebels. HIS HOLINESS DESIRES PEACE.

Interesting City Intelligence. THE HARRY LAZARUS INQUEST. Committal of Barney Friery.

Sec. &c., GENERAL THOMAS.

A New Campaign.

Cineinnati, Jan. 4 .- The correspondent of the Conscious, writing from Columbia, Tennessee, mys: "News from the army of General Thomas bereafter will be received from another direction Merching orders have been issued and the whole been sent to Nashville."

Admiral Porter.

The Fleet Reported Safe at Beaufort. Fortress Monroe, Jan. 3 .- The steamer Amande Winants arrived here to-day from Beaufort, N. C., and reports the vessels comprising the naval fleet, under Rear Admiral Porter, as all safely anchored in that harbor, having successfully weathered the sorm of Wilmington. The fleet sustained but very triffing damage during the bombardment of Bort Fieber. The Amanda Winants passed in the vicinity of Cape Hatterss, N. C., all the remaining steamers of the fleet of transports, which sailed from here under the command of Major General Butler some-weeks since.

Washington, Jan. 4. Dispatches from Admiral Porter report that Lieut Commander Cushing. commanding the gunboat Monucello, had just gone on shore and destroyed a new English blocksderunner. He is as hard on the English as on the

Important from the South. Despair of the Rebel Leaders.

The latest R chmond papers show that the gloon to deepening in the Confederate capital. The Richmond SENTINEL, the organ of Jeff. Davis, has a long editorial upon the situation, which has been long editorial upon the situation, which has been judged by Secretary Seward to be of sufficient importance to forward copies of it to all the foreign ministers, as affording indisputable evidence of the desperate condition of the Confederacy, and the impossibility of any continued resistance to the authority of the United States Government. The first admits that the accritions and statesmanship of the South have been at fault, and that the resources have been exhausted without ebtaining any adequate success. It states that land, money, houses, negroes and men must go to sustain the struggles, and fears that the South has erred in imagining that it could defy the opinions of markind on the question of Stavery. Now, rather than submit to the Yankees, it offers to abandon clavery, in order to secure foreign support. It sides: "If France and England will enter into a treaty with these Confederate States, recognitive our parentagity and guaranteeing our indeinto a treaty with these Confederate States, recog-nizing our nationality and guaranteeing our inde-pendence, upon the abbiltion of slavery in all these states, rather than continue the war, we should be prepared to urge the measure upon our renders. We bolleve such a proposition would be favorably seceived and acted upon by those na-tions, and it ought to be made to them."

What the Richmond Examiner Says.

Washington, Jan. 4. - The Richmond EXAMINER of the 2d inst., in reply to the SENTINEL opposes on appeal to the protection of France and England in the present-weakness of the South, and intimates that the ardicle in the SENTINEL, recommending such a policy, ensanated from Jefferson Davis, and from a panicky mind. It says if the alternatives were presented to them of being the subjects of those foreign powers or returning to the United States, they would choose the former.

News from Savannah.

Union Meeting of Citizens.

The news from Savannah is highly interesting and important. Once more we are in receipt of newspaper exchanges from that city, which give an account of the proceedings since the occupation by General Sherman. The people exhibit a gratifying disposition to submit to the "mexorable logic of events." and accept the new order of affairs. It appears that on the 20th of December, General Sherman issued a general order defiring the conditions to be observed by both the citizens and military. The military authority was to be supreme for the time being, and in cases where no conflict of views prevailed, every opportunity was to be given to citizens to resume their usual pursuits. They were not to be molested or disturbed so long as they confined themselves to their ordinary occupations, and refrained from communicating with the enemy outside the lines. In case of any aid or comfort given to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, the utmost rigor of the law would be suffered. The Mayor and Corporation are invited so continue their functions of local administration, and preserve the peace, health and comfort of the city. Poor families will be sided with supplies, from the United States Quartermaster's Department. The order concludes with the following significant statement: "The Mayor will forthwith give public notice that the time has come when all must choose their course, viz.: to remain within our lines and conduct themselves as good citizens, or depart in peace. He will assertian the names of all these who choose to leave Savannah, and report and military. The military authority was to be

their names and rosrdences to the Chief Quartertheir names and residences to the Chief, Quarter-master, that measures may be taken to transport them beyond the lines. Not more than two news-papers will be published in Sawannah, and their editors and preprietors will be held to the strictest accountability, and will be punished severely in person and property for any libelious publication-mischievous natter, premature news, exagerated statements, or any comments whatever upon the acts of the constituted authorities; they will be held accountable even for such articles, though copied from other papers. copied from other papers.

"By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN.

"L. M. DAYTON, Aide-de-Camp."

This order seems to have produced a favorable inpression. Mayor Arnold, in compliance with a call for the purpose of taking into consideration 'matters relating to the present and future welfare of the city," convened a meeting on the 28th. which was well attended by influential citizens. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

whereas, By the fortunes of war and the surren-der of the city by the civil authorities, Savannah passes once more under the authority of the United States; and, whereas, we believe that the interests of the city will be best subserved and promoted by a full and free expression of our views in relation to our present condition, we, therefore, the people of Savannah, in full meeting assembled, do hereby treadys.

resolve.

Ist. That we accept the position, and in the language of the President of the United States, seek to have "peace by laying down our arms and submitting to the national authority under the censtitution, leaving all questions which remain, to be adjusted by the peaceful means of legislation, conference and votes."

Besolved, 2t. That laying aside all differences and burrying by-gones in the graves of the past, we will use our best endeavors once more to bring back the prosperity and commerce we once enjoyed.

Resolved, 3d. That we do not put ourselves in Resolved, 3d. That we do not put ourselves in the position of a conquered city asking terms of a conqueror, but we claim the immunities and priv-ileges contained in the Proclamation and Messaco of the President of the United States, and in all the legislation of Congress in reference to a people situ-ated as we are; and while we owe, on our part, a strict obedience to the laws of the United States, we sak the projection over our persons, lives and

strict obedience to the laws of the United States, we ask the protection over our persons, lives and property recognized by those laws.

Besolved, the That we respectfully request his Excellency the Governor to call a convention of the people of Georgia, by any constitutional means in his power, to give them an opportunity of voting upon the question whether they wish the war between the two sections of the country to continue.

Besolved, 5th. That Major-General Sherman, having placed as military commander of this post Brigadier-General Geary, who has, by his urbanity as a gentleman, and his uniform kindness to cur citizens, done all in his power to protect them and and their property from insuit and injury, it is the unanimous desire of all present that he be allowed to remain in his present position, and that for the reasons above stated, the thanks of the citizens are hereby tendered to him and the officers under his command.

Besolved, 6th. That an official core of the contract.

command.

Resolved, 6th. That an official copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, the Governor of Georgia, General Sherman, and to each the Mayors of Augusta, Columbus, Macon and Atlants.

When Gen, Geary assumed command of the city he at once sent a detachment to Fort Jackson. he at once sent a detachment to Fort Jackson, which was discovered to be in flames at different points, but the fire was quickly extinguished, and everything proserved intact. When our colors were raised above the parapets of Fort Jackson, the rebel rain Savanush hosised the stars and bars, and opened a deaultery fire upon the fort and our troops outside. As all the guns were found spiked, no return from the heavy artillery could be given, but a light battery was subsequently brought to bear and the rain peppered. Her sides were thick and invulnerable to all such attacks, and she received no damage. She afterwards fired a few shells at the city, but occasioned no injury. On Tuesday night she closed her brief career by blowing up, after the officers and crew had escaped. At 10 o'clock troops from all the corps were in the city, and the parks were soon occupied by them, and every one was comfortably situated before dark. The headquarters officers took pleasant residences, and were soon at home in the town.

The capture of the city gave us thirteen iccomotives, about one bundred sand intery cars, thrity-two thousand baies of cotton, worth fifteen militons of war, stored in the various magazines attached to the numerous works about the city. One hundred and fifty preces of ordance, mostly of heavy callbre, also fell into our hands, as trophics of the glorious victory. The commissory supplies found will be distributed among the poor of the city, who have been left in an exceedingly destitute confliction. The gas and water works were found to be in good working order, and are to be kept in operation.

(By Telegraph.) which was discovered to be in flames at different

Captured Property to be Looked After. Washington, Jan. 4 .- General McCallum, Director and General Manager of Military Railroads, has been ordered to dispatch a party of officers operatives to take charge of the railroad stock and property captured at Savannah, and in conjunction with the officers of the Quartermaster's Department in the Department of the South, make all arrangements necessary for their efficient repair and use in the operations in South Carolina and Georgia.

The question as to the disposition of the thirtythree thousand bales of cotton recently captured at Savannah, and the additional supplies which may be expected to be captured in Georgia and elsewhere, now engages the attention and consideration of prominent officials. The Chronical recommends the exportation to Europe of the cotton captured at Savannah, and estimates that a million of bales or more may be obtained within the rebel lines. This policy, it states, would transfer the balance of trade and course of exchange to this country, and turn the tide of the precious metals in this direction.

The Dutch Gap Canal.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquiner, after giving a full description of the work on General Butler's Dutch Gap Canal, and the blowing out of the bulkhead, remarks as follows:

The natural inquiry of the public mind now e as to the effect of the completion of the co Well, however eminently successful it may pro-it, of course, will not enable us to steam strai-up to Richmond with our Monitors. Twenty reannon bear directly on its upper end, and the river above is barred with obstructions, and its channel thickly sown with torpedoes. Incidental names theory sown with torpooses. Incidentally these obstructions have done us one service in preventing the rebel gunboats from coming down belos the left flank of our line north of the James, as they were able before the expected opening of the causi compelled the enemy to obstruct the river. There is abundance of work to do shove the before our gunboats can proceed much higher, there are doubtless means by which this work but there are doubtless means by which this work can be accomplished, and the advantage of being able to commerce hostile operations above, instead of being obliged to commence six miles below is

THE Ignatz Ratzky (diamond merchant) case is again before the Court of Appeals, at Albany, Judge Stuart for the prisoner, S. D. Morris for the and conduct themselves as good citizens, people. The murder case of Charles Walters, from the people, who choose to leave flavannah, and report Hall for the people, Judge Stuart for the prisoner.

New York State Legislature.

Sennte.

Albany, Jan. 4 .- Notice was given to-day of the

following bills:

To establish a military period ground in New York.... To amend the charter of the U.S. Ware-housing Company.... To prevent encroachments in the harbor of New York, and for the completion of the Battery extension... To amend the assessment laws so as to make them conform to the laws of Congress.... Relative to taxing banks.... For add to the families of soldiers and sadors... To incorporate a part Fire Department in New York..... To improve and build the wall for the protection of the Battery, in New York.... To facilitate the construction of the West Shore Raffroad in Rockland County.... To amend the laws designating legal holidays.... To amend the laws designating legal holidays.... The following bills were introduced:

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The following bills were introduced:

To provide for filling the quota of the State by paying a State bounty of \$600, \$400 and \$200 for three, two and one year's men. The paying of local bounties is prodibited. To incorporate the Union League Club of New York. Mr. Laimbeer introduced a resolution appointing Senstors Munger. White and Humphrey a committee to examine and investigate the affairs and management of the several City Departments of the Government of New York City. Tabled. Adjourned.

Assembly.

The Auditor's financial report, also the report on canal expenditures were presented, and the following bills were noticed:

Relative to destitute Roman Catholic children in the city of New York.... To amond the charter of the City Fire Insurance Company of New York.... To build a public market in New York.... For a railroad in Avenue C and other streets in New York.... To tucporate the Central Wavehouse and Security Company... To amend the Soldiers' Yoting Law.

The following bills were introduced :

By Mr. Brandreth—To perfect the amendment to the constitution providing for the appointment of five Commissioners of Appeals. By Mr. Gleason— To provide for the payment of the State bounty to volunteers. By Mr. Brandreth—Authorizing bank-ing arsociations to become national banks. Ad-journed.

Those Rascally Canadians.

Probable Discharge of the Raiders, Ktc. Montreal, Jan. 4 .- The decision of the Court in the case of the raiders has not yet been given, but it is expected that it will be in a day or two. The general expectation is that the prisoners will be discharged on the point raised. If so, they promise to submit to a trial on the merits of the

There was a meeting of the City Council last night, to take into consideration the case of La-mothe, the Chief of Police, and especially his action in restoring the money taken from the St. Albans banks to the raiders. There was much excitement and angry discussion between the French and English members in regard to the subject. A resolution was finally passed, censuring the Chief and accepting his resignation.

Ouches, Jan. 4 -The demand for passports keeps the Governor and Provincial Secretary bustly employed. There has been no Cabinet meeting for several days.

From Europe.

Three Days' Later News. Halifat, Jan. 4.-The steamship Asia, from Queenstown the 25th of December, has arrived.

GREAT BRITAIN. The SHIPPING GAZETTE says that advices from Names confi in the report that ex-President Juarez had issued lesters of marque to Americans against French ships, and especially against the steamers of the French Trans-Atlantic Company. One of these steamers, having two hundred thousand pounds sterling in specie on board, was convoyed from Vera Cruz by a French man-of-war.

The ABMY AND NAVY GAZETTE SAYS: "There is not the smallest pretext for saying that Sherman was obliged to leave Atlanta, or that he could not have turned northwards and eastwards, and joined Grant without opposition, had he been so minded."

The London Times has an editorial on the letter of Secretary of State Seward in reply to Lord Wharnel'ffe's application to distribute aid among Wharneliffe's application to distribute aid among rebel prisoners. It says that it is no slight testimony to the course taken by Her Majesty's Government in its dealings with Federal America, that Mr. Seward, with an snimus he cannot conceal, is driven to make the most of the opportunity afforded him by a person whelly irrasponsible as a representative of the British Nation. His letter indicates that he is prepared to make the most of the least official slip that might be made on the part of the British Oabinet, or any of its representatives. Mr. Seward must be hard driven, when he finds it necessary to express so much midgration on so trifling an affair. The Times repudiates Mr. Seward's charges against the British people. A letter published in the City Article of the

A letter published in the City Article of the TIMES, on "Trading Regulations with the South." contends that they are calculated to impede rather than promote traffic. He asserts that the only available channel for getting cotton is through the blockade, and that the difficulties of this trade have been increased, not by the great efficiency of the lockade, but by the regulations of the Confederate Government, tending to give itself a monopoly of the profits of blockade-running.

The reply of the Papal Government to the recent manifesto of the Commissioners and Congress of the Confederate States, addressed to European Powers, is published. It is dated "Rome, Dec. 2d," and is signed by Cardinal Antonelli. After acknowledging the receipt of the letter of the Confed erate Commissioners, and the manifesto of the Congress of the Confederate States, Cardinal Antonelli

The sentiments expressed in the manifeste, tending as they do to the cessation of the most bloody war which still rates in your country, and to putting an end to the disasters which accompany it by proceeding to negotiations for peace, being entirely in accordance with the disposition and character of the august Head of the Catholic Church, I do not hestate a moment in bringing it to the notice of the Holy Father. His Holiness, who has been most deeply afflicted 1 y the accounts of the frightful carnage of this constinate struggle, has heard with satisfaction the expression of the same feelings and sentiments. Being Vicar on earth of that God who is the Postor of Posco, he yearns to see these wraths appeared and peace restored. In proof of this, he wrote to the Archbishops of New York and New Orleans as far back as October, 1862, inviting them to exert themselves in bringing about York and New Orleans as far back as October, 1862, inviting them to exert themselves in bringing about this holy object. You may then, bonorable gentlemen, feel well assured that whenever a favorable opportunity shall present itself. His Hollness will not fail to avail himself of it to baston as desirable a result, as it is in a most carroast wish that all nations may be united in the bonds of charity, peace and love.

of the raw material heve revived that branch of in-

The K ng of Italy has issued a decree ordering as a measure of public utility the occupation of convents, seminaries and other establishments in Florence necessary for the service of the State.

The Spanish Cortes opened on the 22d of Docember. The Queens speech expresses the hope of a prompt solution of the Peruvian question, but is silent on the subject of St. Domingo. It says that silent on the subject of St. Domingo. It says that Spain has not smbitious projects upon the South American Republics. As regards Mexico, the speech, says that the efficial communication of Maximillian's accession to the throne of Mexico is the commencement of a new ara in the political relations between Spain and Mexico, hitherto unfortunately interrupted. Another paragraph in the speech is as follows: "I am bound to state that the general condition of the monarchy, considered in all its extent, is not very estalizatory, and to remedy this I shall lay before you a bill of great importance." This is supposed to refer to San Domingo.

Judgment has been delivered at Berlin, Prussia in the cases of the Polish prisoners indicted for high treason. The majority were acquitted; the others were found guilty of acts tending to the commission of high treason, but under extennating circumstances sentences were not pronounced.

The schooner Martha and Mary, from Androssan

for New York, foundered on the 21st of December. Crew saved.

Commercial Intelligence.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool, Dec. 23, P. M.—The sales of cotton for the week were 78,000 bales, including 34,000 bales to speculators, and 8,500 to exporters. The market is firmer, with an advance of ½d, on American, and ½ald, on other descriptions. The sales on Friday were 10,000 bales, the market closing firm. Book in port 855,000 bales, including 9,000 bales of American.

The Munchester market is firm, and prices of course and varne were still advancing.

goods and yarns were still advancing.
The Liverpool breadstuff market is firmer, with a slight advance on all qualities.
Consuls closed on Friday night at 89 1/489 3-8 for

money.

No sales of American securities, and quotations are nominal. United States five-twenties are quoteci at 41 1/2 842 1/2.

News Items.

(By Telegraph to the New York Sun.)

As extensive organization of the Fenian Brother food has just been discovered in Canada.

The anniversary of emancipation was celebrated on Monday last, by the colored people of San Francisco, with great impressiveness.

Tun New Hampshire Republicans yesterday nominated Hon. Fred Smyth, of Manchester, for Governor.

THE subscriptions to the ten-forty loan received at the Treasury on Tuesday amounted to \$1,-280,000, and to the seven-thirty loan to \$1,825,000. SEVERAL hundred rebel prisoners have, during the past week, taken the oath of allegiance and been sent North from Washington.

In the Republican caucus last night at Spring field, Ill., ex-Gov. Yates received %s votes for the nomination of U. S. Senator, all others receiving 27

THE preliminary hearing took place yesterday, at Philadelphia, in the case of C. Milton Allen, cashier at the Philadelphia Custom House, who was arrested on a charge of being concerned in the recent robbery of \$9,000 from the Custom House vaults The accused was remanded, in default of \$20,000

Tue United States steamer Saginaw has just ar rived at San Francisco with seven rebel pirates of Hogg's party, who were arrested on the steamer Salvador off Panama in November, and whose trans mission across the Isthmus was prevented by the authorities of Granada. They are confined in Fort Alcatraz and will be tried in California.

Tuz Board recently appointed to examine into the causes of the bursting of the Parrot rifled caunon on board Admiral Porter's fleet, are expected to enter upon their duties to-day. It is stated that we have at present upwards of one thousand such guns on our vessels of war, and a hundred of them in use in the army. One employed against Charleston has been fired more than three thous

CAPT. HUGH A. McDONALD, of the First Pennsylvanta Cavalry, tried by court martial for altering false and counterfeited bank notes in the army of the Potomac, has been found guilty, and sentenced to be cashiered from the service of the United States, and to be for ever disqualified from holding any office of honor and profit in the United States, and that he be imprisoned, with hard labor, for a term of ten years in the Albany State Penitentiary. and pay a fine of five thousand dollars.

Gov. Curtin's Message was read in the Pennsylvania Legislature, yesterday. He says that the quota of the State for the new call for volunteers is 66,939, and, alluding to the President's statement that the call is chiefly to supply deficiencies in former calls, expresses surprise at the deficiency, and can only account for it by the assumption that the men never reached the army, although enlisted and mustered in, after the payment of large bounties by the localines sending them the estimate; that the people of the State have in this way been robbed of \$12,000,000, not including money fraudulently taken from men who actually entered the army.

General Intelligence. (By Mail to the New York Sun.)

Thatfriends of Rev. H. W. Beecher, at Peekskill and vicinity, who were recently edified by that gentleman's enthusiastic sulogy on the apple as a fruit, made him a New Year's present of a huge apple pie, two and a haif feet in diameter, and cooked west delitiously.

Mr. Farwaill, the new Maine Senator, is a good specimen of a man physically, and is one of a family of twenty-one children, by two mothers, four-teen of whom were sons, not one of the latter being in weight less than 200 pounds, nor below six feet in height. The father is still living, at the age of 94 years.

94 years.

A corron speculator, who has just returned from Mobile, says that there are over 100,000 bales of cotton stored in that city, held principally on French and English account. The total number of bales of cotton in the Confederacy at the present time is estimated by rebel cotton dealers at 7,600,000 bales a hey have not succeeded in getting out more than 1,500,000 bales since the war began.

Mr. Pressuce, of the Louisville Jordanat, has returned to Washington from a five weeks' residence in Robinsond, where he went to avery justice from his soil, a major in the Confederate army, on trial for nursider. Prentice states that the public men in that city are unantimous as to the poly y of freeing and arming the slaves. Their scheme of military emancipation embraces a donation of bounty

The Phogana, of Lyons, France, announces that the cotton crisis is drawing to a close in the Department of the Rhone, where considerable arrivals

Over 7,000 people visited the White House Menday. Marshal Lamon infroduced the visitors to the President, while Commissioner French introduced them to Mrs. Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln was dressed in a full suit of black, and appeared in the best humor. Mrs. Lincoln was superity attirol in heavy purple brocade silk, very richly trimmed with black velves, and a fine black lace shawl, with gioves, head-dress and jewelry matching in coler with her dress.

A PRIVATE letter received at Washington, from A Privare letter received at Washington, from the fleet off Charleston, anys that refusees from Charleston and other ports in Bouth Carolina state that all the inhabitants who could do so have removed into the country. Groat distress prevails; scarcely any flour or other necessaries can be obtained at any price. Sterman's success occasions general alarm, Beveral blockade runners in Charleston harbor are waiting an opportunity to cacapand and ramy passengers for Nassan have already engaged borths. There is little business in Charleston other than that connected with blockade-running and war matters.

LOCAL NEWS.

SKATING .- The Skating Season can hardly

NEW YORK AND THE VICINITY

be said to have fully commenced, owing to the unsettled weather and the consequent unfavorable condition of the ice. There has not yet been a day of really good skating at the Park Pend, and the light showers of snow which have been so frequent for the last few days, render the time for expecting good ice very uncertain. Of course immense crowds of people have thronged the ice every day that the ball has shown itself, but these have been mainly novices, and that other class of skaters who recard the art solely in a muscular light. Experts have been exceedingly rare, so far evidently not being able to appreciate the pleasure of skating through half an inch of snow, over rough ice. The snow and roughness, however, enable the novice to learn the rudiments of skating with comparatively little danger of falling, and one lesson upon such ice h worth a dozen upon a slippery surface, to say no thing of the cost of limiment for head applications. The opportunity thus afforded for learners has not been lost. Thousands of people, of all ages conditions, and both sexes, have been on the coevery day that the ball was raised, and the result has been a thorough test of the tenacity of the ices for it has been effectually thumped and pounded by every size of humanity, from the full-grown to the six-year-old. The greatest danger to unskill ful skaters, is the nussance of skating chairs an awkward contrivance to push along on the ice and trip up luckless novices. Permission for the use of these pests of the skating-pond was given when the Central Park was comparatively little patromized by skaters, and the nursance was at that time not so objectionable. But at the present time, when 's requires every possible dexterity to avoid personal collisions, the danger from a few dozen of these lumbering concerns is apparent. On Tuesday our reporter saw a young lady fal! upon her face, having in passing caught her skirt upon a skatingchair. She received a severe bruise and might have been seriously injured. Since the Park bas become so popular a skating resort the Compaisstoners ought to prevent its being used for any other purpose. The benches that are so liberally distributed around the edges of the Pond are another well-meant but highly-injurious adjunct of the Skating Pond. The object of these benches is to furnish places for skaters to rest, after having beome tired and warm while skating. The effect of this is to produce colds, inflammation of the lungs, and pneumonia. A skater should not sit down even for a minute. The reaction from warmth to old is not perceptible, but it is positively dangerous to the person who thoughtlessly causes it. A skater on quitting the ico, also, ought always to have a warm cost or shawl to throw over the shoulders, and then walk until the system has had time to return gradually to its natural condition. The convenience for warming is very good-as good as can be expected; but for a novice on skates -particularly a lady—the ascent and descent of the steps reminds one of the stories about the perils of Alpine climbing. But the public are not much, disposed to grumble, and the want of comforts to made up by an exuberance of good humor. The ice yesterday was no better than it had been guring the few preceding days, but the Pond was flooded from the indications , and judging early hour th's morning, the ice will probably be much better to-day.

ARREST OF OSBON THE NAVAL REPORTS ER BY THE GOVERNMENT .- A dispatch received last night from Washington says: Mr. R & O :bon, naval reporter, No. 2 Dey street, New York, and correspondent of the English Aumy and Navy GAZETTE, hes been arrested by order of the Pressdent and ordered to be put on trial for furnishing to the public press and requesting the publication of the details of the Wilmington expedition, thereby causing the enemy to reinforce the works at Federal Point. Mr. Osbon is now in the Old Capi tol Prison.

THE CITY BOUNTY NOT TO BE INCREASED. -Yesterday afternoon the Special Committee on Volunteering held a meeting, and resolved not to increase the present bounties. The ordinance like ly adopted by the Board of Supervisors leaves to chonary with the committee as to whether they shall pay \$1,000 bounties or loss. The tollowing are the present rates:

\$200 for S years. \$50 hand money \$200 for 2 years. \$30 hand money \$100 for 1 year. \$20 hand money

These bounties apply either to the army or navy. The committee state that the sum of \$300 is a authcient sum to pay for a three year volunteer, and a proportionate sum for a shorter term of services and that the number of men to be raused to till the present quota is only about 2,500, which the pres

ent bounty will secure THE HOUSTON STREET MURDER-INQUEST ON THE BODY OF HARRY LAZARUS, -Coroner Collin. yesterday held an inquest at the 14th Precinct Station House, on the body of Harry Lazarus, the prize fighter, who was killed on Tuesday morning by Barney Friery. The first witness sworn war Israel Lazarus, father of the deceased. He tor ... fied that on the morning of the 3d inst., he was informed of the death of Harry, and removal the

body to his house in Centre street. Henry Connell testified that he was barkceper for the deceased; and that between 3 r.nd 4 o'coo's on Tuesday morning Barney Friery, accome wine

Continued on the last page,